



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA: TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1860.

There is nothing more agreeable to us than the letters we occasionally receive from former citizens of the surrounding counties, ordering the Gazette to their new homes in the West and Southwest. They all breathe the same love of home attachment, and the same feelings of native State, and, not infrequently, of our good old town. A gentleman told us, the other day, that in a recent journey over a considerable part of Texas, he stopped, of course, wherever he could, at the houses of Virginians from this section of the State, and was greeted in them all with the old familiar face of the Gazette; enabling him to keep up with the home news, and to spend in that far off country, occasionally, an hour or two, as it were, with the "friends he left behind him." Our Mail Books would, of themselves, show the course, and, to some extent, the progress of emigration from the surrounding counties, and from our own town. Last week, we received a letter from "Send me," settled in the Far West. "Send me," he says, "the Gazette. I have been reading it all my life—it was the first newspaper I ever saw or read in my father's house, and I want it here more than ever. When I get it, I shall feel as if I was not in 'another country.'" Another writes:—"My neighbors, who are not Virginians, come to my house to borrow my Gazette, and I hope to send some subscribers, who, like myself, cannot well get along without the reading of the interesting miscellany which you furnish."

We trust that the "no chance" cry, against Bell and Everett, (the only opponent that is seriously and constantly urged by their opponents) will not be suffered to delude reflecting men. It is used equally by the Black Republican party and the Douglas and Breckinridge parties. If there were "no chance," that fact ought to deter patriotic men from voting for the Union ticket, if he believes that it would be best for the country that it should prevail. But the chances are better for Bell and Everett than they are for either of their Democratic opponents. And if the election is carried to the House of Representatives, there chances are in favor of the Whigs. Rally, then, Whigs and Union men every where! Work from this time to the day of the election for your glorious cause, and your honest, true, patriotic, Union and Constitution loving candidates.

A correspondent inquires if the "Whigs" will be able to effect any thing in Massachusetts? We can only hope for the best, in a state handed over to such men as Sumner and Wilson, and their followers. Certainly, the Democrats there, can never, under present circumstances, rout the Black Republicans. It would be worth almost a Presidential triumph to see the Whigs in Massachusetts again! Abolitionism and disunionism in its present strong hold.

Mr. Gittings, of Md., late Democratic delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, made a speech in Hagerburg, Pa., last week, in which he said that he would "rather see the party sunk in hell" than compromise with such men as the Breckinridges, and that the country would be much safer in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, or any other "Black Republican," than in the hands of the weak, bad man, whose name heads the Disunion ticket. This is what may be called "rip snorting."

Mr. Humphreys Marshall has "neither credit nor renown," for his sudden withdrawal from the ranks of the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge. His speeches are not potent in argument, nor weighty in matter, nor brilliant in oratory. His new allies, however, do not exactly like his halts, and baulks, at going the whole for the Democracy. Let them be patient. It will come to that, probably, by and by.

The brig Ocean Eagle, at New York brings advices from Liberia to the 6th of May. The accounts are favorable. The returned recaptured Africans carried out by the Niagara, are well cared for and are doing well—becoming Christianized and civilized. The cultivation of coffee, sugar, and cotton is increasing in Liberia.

The Charleston Courier invites the managers of the Great Eastern to bring their big ship round to the harbor of Port Royal, in South Carolina—a harbor which, it says, is "spacious and easy, and could readily take in the Great Eastern without touching or plunging in the mud, as has been done in entering New York harbor.

The National Intelligencer says, "however necessary two organizations may be to convince the hitherto incredulous that the Democracy are 'the only national party,' it cannot be denied that this species of political multiplication threatens to become pernicious in a journalistic point of view."

It having been published in one of the Georgia papers that Hon. A. H. Stephens has come out in favor of Breckinridge, "from recent and reliable information it is enabled to say positively that the position thus assigned to Mr. Stephens is incorrect."

There have been 125 steamboat disasters on the Western waters so far, this year, burning, exploding, sinking, &c.

The grand jury in New Orleans complain of the fearful increase of crime in that city.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 4th instant, reports the crops in the West as generally very good—including wheat, barley, oats, hay and the prospects for corn excellent. While upon the subject of crops, we may mention that a Virginia correspondent writes to us—"We shall, all over the State, make more wheat than we thought we would a month ago; and we have the finest prospect for a large corn crop. If there is a foreign demand, and we can get good prices, we will do pretty well this year—send you more subscribers to the Gazette, and pay up back slaps. You give us all the news, and we really owe you more than thanks." That's the way to talk.

A dreadful civil war is raging in Syria.—A letter from Beirut, dated June 6, says:—"Druses and Christians, numbering hundreds of thousands are now engaged in whole blooded murder, arson, and pillage, in which Jewish, Arab, and the people known as the Maronites."

The American missionaries in Mount Lebanon have been greatly exposed but as yet have suffered only for want of provisions. It has been estimated that the British Consul there about sixty villages have been burned. It is believed that the European Powers will now interfere in behalf of the Christians of Syria, and relieve them from the Turkish yoke.

The price of admission to the Great Eastern steamship has been reduced. They ask now only half a dollar. The rumor is afloat that before the Great Eastern returns to England she will make an excursion trip to Portland, Me.—where the people created a riot, and in the excitement of her arrival, and five or six hundred passengers, at a moderate price, and enabling them to enjoy the voyage and the same time a voyage in her native highness and a visit to one of the handsomest rural districts down East.

The Lynchburg Republican (Democratic) says that the "Union States seceded from the Democratic Convention on principle—Virginia did not. This is the whole truth, and there is no use in denying it." This accounts, then, for the fact, that it is "perfectly immaterial who is voted for—Breckinridge or Douglas. One set of Electors will do—and whoever gets the most votes, the Electors will vote for him."

The Lynchburg Republican, although it boasts the flag of Breckinridge, says that the address of the Virginia delegates who seceded from the Democratic convention, "is about as good a defence as they could make for their course in breaking up the Democratic party, but a very poor defence at that."

Mr. Boutwell announces in the last number of the Washington Constitution newspaper that he has disposed of his proprietary interest in that journal to William M. Browne, esq., for some time past his associate editor, who has become the sole editor and proprietor of the paper.

The Louisville Journal indignantly recommends the Democratic papers to publish just now a few elaborate articles upon their favorite position, that the Democratic party is the only National Party in the country.

The death of the late Major French, in Washington, was caused by a violent attack of jaundice. He was ill for several days.

A number of Missaries for different stations in Asia, left Boston last week.

Virginia News.  
An eccentric character, named Tom Watson, died in his summer home, at Richmond, Va., one day last week. Tom had acquired considerable notoriety in Virginia, by his erratic conduct, and few who have ever visited Richmond, but must retain some recollection of his person, or of his peculiar effusions.

Messrs. Jas. W. Green, George D. Gray, and Henry Shackelford are candidates for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of Culpeper county made vacant by the death of John Cook Green, esq.

A revival is now in progress in Hampton Sidney College, Virginia, and more than twenty of the students are already said to have been converted. Some of the most eminent men in the Presbyterian Church have graduated at this institution.

The granite quarries of H. L. Callahan comprise 36 acres of James River Bluffs on the bank of the canal, four miles above Richmond. The lands employed are about 125. The stone for Fort Calhoun, at the mouth of the river, is now being got out.

From Pike's Peak.  
St. Joseph's (Mo.) 6th.—The Pike's Peak Express has arrived with the 25,000 in dust and Denver city dates to the 12th. The Indian depredations upon straggling parties and on the ranches had become so frequent that a meeting of the citizens had been held to consider what means could be taken to prevent them. Two Arapahoe chiefs were present at the meeting a portion of the time.

The outrages, in the main, consist of the Indians taking whatever the desire from parties unable to resist them, tearing down fences, turning their ponies into the gardens, and destroying them, and in some cases shooting at the whites; one or two of them are known to have been killed. The chiefs thought hard that they should be held accountable for the bad acts of their own and four other tribes in this vicinity, but said that so far as their own men were concerned they would hold them responsible for any injury done to the whites. An effort was made to pass a resolution to drive the Indians from country if they did not leave within three days, but more moderate counsels prevailed, and the trouble will no doubt be peaceably arranged.

The Prize Fighters of the 2d inst. gave Mr. Wilkes a dinner on the 2d inst. at which "Billy Mulligan," "Tom Hyer," and others of the fancy sat down, with the Recorder and ex-Recorder, an Abolitionist, Judge, &c. All the officials and non officials were very complimentary of the "unending science of citizenship."

REPORTED ALTERCATION.—It is reported that the President and Senator Gwin of California, whose relations, political and personal have hitherto been of the most intimate character, had a violent altercation on Saturday last, and are now very bitter in their talk about each other. Senator Gwin is reported to have told the old gentleman, in language more marked for its vigor than its elegance, that he had never darkened his doors again. Mr. Buchanan can hardly afford to lose many such friends as Gwin.—He and Sillwell have been his right and left bowlers in the Senate.

## News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." The St. Louis Democrat publishes the intelligence of a sad calamity at St. Joseph's. A new four-story building in that city, occupied by Noe, McCord & Co., a wholesale grocers, fell on the 6th, crushing a whole building adjoining, occupied by three families. Nine out of ten of the occupants were instantly killed, viz: Mrs. Boyce and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, and four others whose names are unknown. The building caught fire immediately afterwards and the stock of Noe, McCord & Co., was consumed. The store of Tortles & Pailin was also burnt, together with their entire stock of boots and shoes. The total loss of property is estimated at \$20,000.

Arrangements have been made for a grand mass meeting at Farmington, Prince George's County, Maryland, near Piscataway, on Tuesday, the 17th of July, to ratify the nominations of Messrs. Bell and Everett for President and Vice President of the United States. The steamer Phoenix from Washington and the steamer Clipse from Alexandria, have been chartered to convey to the meeting the delegates of the South to support the nominee here calculated to restore harmony to the party. And in his opinion, John C. Breckinridge was the man. He was in favor of having but one electoral ticket.

Five delegates from each electoral precinct were appointed to attend a State Convention wherever it may be held. The Richmond Whig, in speaking of the Douglas meeting in this city says:—"This meeting was held under the auspices of many of the able and life-long bell-weather of the Democracy in that section of the State—such men as Isaac Buckingham, G. W. Brent, formerly a State Senator; B. H. Berry, and many others. By the proceedings of the meeting it will be seen that the Douglas man in Virginia are earnest and firm in their purpose to sustain the regular organization and the regular nominees of their party."

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, addressed a very large assemblage of the citizens in Petersburg on Saturday night last, in relation to his support of the Breckinridge and Lane nominations, and upon the general topics in connection with it. At the conclusion of his remarks the thanks of the meeting was tendered to the speaker for the eloquent and able manner in which he discussed the question of the impending canvass.

An enthusiastic Breckinridge ratification meeting was held at Wilmington, Del., on Friday evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. J. A. Bayard and W. G. Whiteley. Resolutions were passed ratifying the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, and pledging the support of the national democracy. The meeting, it is stated, was the largest political gathering ever held in that city.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th of September next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment to the Medical Staff of the Army as may be invited to present themselves to the Board.

Joshua M. Craig, of Chicora County, Arkansas, recently sold to Judge Francis Griffin, of Washington county, Mississippi, his plantation and negroes, known as the "Leland Plantation," for the handsome sum of \$400,000—\$100,000 cash, and the residue in seven equal annual payments, with eight per cent interest.

The State of Ohio is about to issue proposals for a 5 per cent loan of \$6,413,325, to redeem the 6 per cent loans to that amount, falling due January 1st, 1861. The total foreign debt of the State at present is \$14,321,566, being about 12 per cent on the taxable value of the real and personal property of Ohio for the current year.

Coal oil said to be a sure destroyer of bed bugs. Apply to the places where they most do congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed lightly over with coal oil will not be disturbed by flies.

The celebration of the fourth of July on the estate of Washington Beall, esq., in Prince George's county, Md., was of a brilliant character. The hospitality of Mr. Beall left nothing wanting to render the day one to be long remembered in Prince George's.

The Board of Trade and the Board of Underwriters of several of the Northern cities, have determined to send representatives to a meeting to be held in Glasgow, on the 24th of September next, of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science."

The agents of the Overland Mail Company have succeeded in breaking up the Colorado and Gila rivers. This section has been a place of refuge for fugitive slaves for a long time.

Nine persons expired from the effects of sun stroke at Charleston, S. C., on the third and fourth days of this month. The tier thermometer, in a cool place, universally attained the maximum height of 98° on both the days which proved so fatal.

The amount of ivory consumed in the workshops of Europe, America and India is immense, and yet, great as it is, the continent of Africa furnishes seven-eighths of all that is worked up.

From all points of the cotton-growing region accounts of the young crop are favorable. In some sections the drought continues, but the prospect is fair for another large crop.

There has been an immense increase in the value of real estate in New York the last year. The tax Commissioners report the total valuation for 1859 at \$577,230,656, for 1859 at \$552,027,722. Increase, 25,202,934.

The Director of the Philadelphia Mint gives notice that hereafter the Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar will not be received at the Mint at their nominal value in exchange for the new coins.

It is a curious circumstance that the most successful collector of an iron bridge, and that of the very boldest design, was no other than the celebrated Thomas Paine.

The Great Eastern continues to be an object of attraction, and a large number of visitors from the country are daily examining closely every nook and corner.

Among the passengers by the Persia were Charlotte Cushman, the actress, Geo. Cruikshank, the artist, and William Vincent Wallace, the composer.

An arrangement having been made by the Post Office Department with Com. Vanderbilt, the California mails will go out by the steamer of the 11th, and regularly afterwards.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says—"It takes \$100,000 in cash, an indefinite amount of brains, and years of persevering toil, to establish a daily newspaper in New York."

## Political.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT PRINCE WILLIAM.—At a meeting of the democratic party of Prince William county, last week, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people in regard to the action of the two wings of the Democratic Convention, which met in Baltimore on the 18th ult. Seymour Lynn, esq., in the Chair, and F. C. Williams, Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Jos. Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President of the United States, and that we will use all honorable efforts to secure their election.

Resolved, That we approve of a State Convention of the Democratic party, for the purpose of harmonizing the party, to be held at such time and place as may be designated by the Central Committee.

Gen. Eppa Hunton, made an earnest appeal to the Democracy to act unitedly in the campaign now about being opened, and stating, that as neither of the Democratic candidates had been nominated by a convention of all the States, and as Douglas could not carry one single Southern State, then it was the duty of the Democracy of the South to support the nominee here calculated to restore harmony to the party. And in his opinion, John C. Breckinridge was the man. He was in favor of having but one electoral ticket.

The Richmond Whig, in speaking of the Douglas meeting in this city says:—"This meeting was held under the auspices of many of the able and life-long bell-weather of the Democracy in that section of the State—such men as Isaac Buckingham, G. W. Brent, formerly a State Senator; B. H. Berry, and many others. By the proceedings of the meeting it will be seen that the Douglas man in Virginia are earnest and firm in their purpose to sustain the regular organization and the regular nominees of their party."

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, addressed a very large assemblage of the citizens in Petersburg on Saturday night last, in relation to his support of the Breckinridge and Lane nominations, and upon the general topics in connection with it. At the conclusion of his remarks the thanks of the meeting was tendered to the speaker for the eloquent and able manner in which he discussed the question of the impending canvass.

An enthusiastic Breckinridge ratification meeting was held at Wilmington, Del., on Friday evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. J. A. Bayard and W. G. Whiteley. Resolutions were passed ratifying the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane, and pledging the support of the national democracy. The meeting, it is stated, was the largest political gathering ever held in that city.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th of September next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment to the Medical Staff of the Army as may be invited to present themselves to the Board.

Joshua M. Craig, of Chicora County, Arkansas, recently sold to Judge Francis Griffin, of Washington county, Mississippi, his plantation and negroes, known as the "Leland Plantation," for the handsome sum of \$400,000—\$100,000 cash, and the residue in seven equal annual payments, with eight per cent interest.

The State of Ohio is about to issue proposals for a 5 per cent loan of \$6,413,325, to redeem the 6 per cent loans to that amount, falling due January 1st, 1861. The total foreign debt of the State at present is \$14,321,566, being about 12 per cent on the taxable value of the real and personal property of Ohio for the current year.

Coal oil said to be a sure destroyer of bed bugs. Apply to the places where they most do congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed lightly over with coal oil will not be disturbed by flies.

The celebration of the fourth of July on the estate of Washington Beall, esq., in Prince George's county, Md., was of a brilliant character. The hospitality of Mr. Beall left nothing wanting to render the day one to be long remembered in Prince George's.

The Board of Trade and the Board of Underwriters of several of the Northern cities, have determined to send representatives to a meeting to be held in Glasgow, on the 24th of September next, of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science."

The agents of the Overland Mail Company have succeeded in breaking up the Colorado and Gila rivers. This section has been a place of refuge for fugitive slaves for a long time.

Napoleon III at Baden.  
The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon happened to be at Baden at the time of the conference between the French Emperor and German princes, and a letter from him has been published giving a characteristic description of the manner in which the Emperor was received by the populace. He says the manifestations of dislike among the Germans were unmistakable—that there was actually much hissing—but that the chief thing was the dead silence. This was the case not only at Baden, but also on the departure of his Majesty for Strasbourg. The silence of the latter occasion, says Mr. Spurgeon, was "more profound than I had ever remarked before. Standing on the edge of the crowd I was astonished to the utmost at a stillness like that of death." As the Duke of Baden rode back to his castle the people gave him loyal cheers.

On the Emperor's passage through Strasbourg, however, Spurgeon says:—"There were great crowds in the streets, a liberal display of flags and streamers, and great multitudes of soldiery. The Emperor seemed to be enthusiastically received in this border city of France. Every one appeared to be happy and full of excitement, and when we rode along the streets after the Emperor had departed we were struck with the number of country people, who had evidently come from their rural homes to see the great sight. The whole city was like a great fair, and the tri-colored flags and garlands of oak leaves presented a most attractive appearance."

G. P. R. JAMES' LAST EVENING IN AMERICA.—A correspondent of the World writes:—"The evening before he sailed from this shores, never to return, I spent with him at the Union Place Hotel. He was in great flow of spirits. His plans for the remainder of his life were settled. He was going to Venice as consul general for the Adriatic, a position worth some £2,000 per annum. In four years he would return to America and take up his residence permanently in Philadelphia. Irving was with us, and when the two friends shook hands, it was with the expectation of meeting again at the expiration of this time. They have met at the end of the long journey sooner than either expected. James was relating to us, among other things, certain leave-taking occurrences, at Richmond, on his departure from that city. The mention of the cordiality shown him by the Virginians quite overpowered him, and in a choked voice he exclaimed, 'They're a warm-hearted people—they're a warm-hearted people.'"

## By Request.

Speech of George W. Brent, Esq., At the Douglas Ratification Meeting in Washington. [CONCLUDED.]

Stephen A. Douglas for a short period of time separated himself from his Northern associates and the sympathies of his Northern friends, and he has placed himself in antagonism and hostility to his Southern friends. But notwithstanding this position, notwithstanding disaster threatened to overwhelm him, still boldly, in defence of the constitutional rights of the South and this country, he stood forward the bold champion of his brethren of the South. Look at the fearless stand which he assumed upon that peculiar measure of the compromise of 1850, the fugitive slave law. The North, a short period prior to that, had become so aggressive upon the rights of the South that they had refused to carry out in good faith that clause of the Constitution which renders it obligatory upon them to return fugitives from labor, and it became necessary that a new act of Congress should be passed in order to enforce that constitutional obligation of duty. Stephen A. Douglas, in the discharge of his duty as a Senator, supported that measure, and look at the result.

It awakened a storm of indignation and fury against him in his own home in the Northwest; and it was said that upon his return there the indignation was so great that burning effigies of himself illumined his pathway home, and his own city, Chicago, had passed resolutions condemnatory of his course. But notwithstanding this furious opposition against him in his own city, he braved to storm of public indignation, even at the hazard of his own life and such a storm of abuse and calumny with which he was assailed, that he remained in the city of Chicago, by a large vote upon the ensuing day, rescinded their resolutions of condemnation. (Great applause.)

Thus, my fellow-citizens, the whole career of Stephen A. Douglas has shown that he is an intrepid and fearless champion of the rights of the States of this Union, without regard to section. He has known no North, no South, no East, in his Congressional career; and as the past is a sufficient guarantee for what his future will be, you may rest assured that if he is elevated to the Presidential chair by the suffrage of the American people in the election of this government, he will administer it with equal justice to all sections, and without being swayed by favor or affection to any.

I say this action was rebellion against the organization of the party. For what are parties established? Not in order to carry out, as a party, the mere behests of the party; they are established for the purpose of solving great national questions, of laying down important principles, and carrying out and perpetuating those principles. They are essential to the government; they are essential to society; and if when conventions are fairly and solemnly organized for the purpose of carrying out the great principles of the party, we permit numbers of the members of the party to withdraw from the organization, I say farewell to the success and efficacy of all party organizations.

Why, fellow-citizens, was it not amusing that our seceding brethren in Baltimore should undertake to sit in judgment upon the national Democracy? Upon what ground did they secede from the convention, so as to destroy its efficiency? Was it upon a question of principle? We find that at Charleston four States professed to withdraw from the convention upon principle—because the protection plank of slavery was not incorporated in the platform, and therefore they could not assent to any convention which would endorse the National Convention. But we find that the party, or we find the most of it, at any rate, returning to Baltimore, and seeking affiliation and co-operation with the very same convention from which they had seceded; and when assembled at Baltimore, we find that the great secession there took place, not upon any question of principle, but upon a question of mere organization, or to the admission of certain delegates to membership in that body; thus, gentlemen, by their own solemn admissions, condemning themselves, since they undertook with their tongues to rebel against that convention because that convention undertook to exercise a constitutional right and power which belongs to every deliberative body upon the face of the civilized globe, to determine for itself the qualifications of its own members.

Not only were they, by this action attempting the disorganization of the party, but they were at the same time attempting to overthrow the best-established and settled principles of parliamentary organization that ever existed. It has not only the effect of destroying all party organization, but of effecting it also to disrupt the very party itself; it threatens it with the very existence of the Democratic party. For if upon such grounds as this the South are justified in seceding from the convention, in sustaining the nomination of John C. Breckinridge, and thereby repudiating the Breckinridge and Stephen A. Douglas as the regularly nominated candidates of his own party in convention assembled, I say that very moment the bond of union between the Democracy North and the Democracy South is severed. It is not the mere defect of the party is destroyed; the silver cord is loosed, and the golden band broken, and the party dies. Its result will be to sectionalize not issues alone, but parties in this country. What will be the result when we become organized in this country upon a mere sectional basis alone, when we shall talk alone of a northern party and a southern party?—One of two things must inevitably result: either the southern section will remain in this Union in subjugation and vassalage to the dominant party in the North; and I say that position could not be occupied with honor or safety by the southern people; (applause); or if they would not remain in a state of subservience and vassalage to a mere section, a disorganization of the Union of these States must inevitably follow.

I say, therefore, that the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas is a triumph of the great principle of the national Democracy, the principle of union over the elements of discord and faction; and I cherish the hope that in November next there will be a triumph secured not only in the hearts and affections, but likewise by the votes of the great democracy of this Union. (Applause.)

Fellow-citizens, we see already what has been the result of this disruption of the Democracy in Baltimore, by the secession of our Southern brethren; and the effects that we see are but the mere harbingers of what must follow. We see that the country is almost in a state of commotion; we see that there is strife and danger—the whole face of society is like a troubled sea—our country seems to be in a condition like that of the Hebrew monarch when he was threatened by two hostile and contending giants, threatening very existence, and there apparently seems to be no power on her part to expel them from her loins. So with our country. Our beloved country seems to be

in that condition. We have two hostile elements, at war with each other, working in our very bosom. We have the element of intervention upon the part of Congress in favor of or against slavery in the Territories, by the extreme factionalism of the North and the extreme factionalism of the South; and on the other hand we have the element of non-intervention, which says, "Let slavery alone in these Territories." These are the two contending elements which threaten the very existence of the country. Is there no power, my fellow-citizens, to expel these warring elements? Are there no means to restore peace and safety to our country? Is there no hope in the returning sober second judgment of the National Democracy? Is there no hope in the conservative and patriotic element in the bosom of the great mass of the people of the North, and the South, the East and the West?

I believe, my fellow-citizens, that there is. Returning justice will soon lift aloft her scales. The clannishness of the Constitution will rally to the standard of our great standard-bearer, and from all sections of the country we shall hear the people responding to their nomination as the only means by which the Union can be saved. What, then, is our duty to-day, my fellow-citizens? Let us set up as our way-cry, the old motto of our gallant Douglas, and inscribe it upon our standards, "The Union must and shall be saved!" (Enthusiastic applause.) "The Constitution must and shall be maintained inviolate in all its parts!" "Good!" "Good!" Let this be our war cry; let us inscribe it upon our banners, and the cry will be caught up, and it will be echoed aloud by the broad savannahs of the South, and over the broad and boundless prairies in the West—the home of our candidate that he loves so well—until it shall be re-echoed back in one blended shout of triumph from the depths of the loyal and Union-loving heart of the North!

And now, my fellow-citizens, let us firmly believe that our seceding and prodigal brethren of the South will yet remain with us, and will be with us to aid in the contest against the common foe. Let us use to them the language of conciliation; let us appeal to them in the name of the past glories and triumphs of the Democracy; let us point to our beloved country, and show what, under the rule of Democratic institutions she has become; and let us point to her still more glorious future—to the still more glorious hopes and promises which are before us. We have grown up to be a great people, under the influence of Democratic genius and Democratic institutions; and what shall be our future? Already we see a great empire growing up upon our Pacific slopes, and that empire will not stop there; it will grow on until there shall be built up a republic that will not only embrace the vast area from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, but extend from the waters of the great lakes down to the Isthmus of Darien itself.—(Cheers.)

We shall build up this great empire, holding in one hand the destinies of Asia, and in the other the destinies of Europe, "good!" and when that time shall come we shall have a country capable of maintaining four hundred millions of people, with an extent of empire unparalleled in the world an empire, by its genius, its industry, its power, and its civilization, which will control the destinies of the civilized world. I say when we point to the past and the bright hopes of the future, we may lure our prodigal brethren back again to our bosoms. Conscious, as they are, that the old Democratic ark, which in times past has borne us safely over troubled deeps and storm-tossed waters, is yet freighted with the hopes and destinies of this people, we may lure our prodigal brethren back again to our bosoms. Conscious, as they are, that the old Democratic ark, which in times past has borne us safely over troubled deeps and storm-tossed waters, is yet freighted with the hopes and destinies of this people, we may lure our prodigal brethren back again to our bosoms. Conscious, as they are, that the old Democratic ark, which in times past has borne us safely over troubled deeps and storm-tossed waters, is yet freighted with the hopes and destinies of this people, we may lure our prodigal brethren back again to our bosoms.

Why, fellow-citizens, was it not amusing that our seceding brethren in Baltimore should undertake to sit in judgment upon the national Democracy? Upon what ground did they secede from the convention, so as to destroy its efficiency? Was it upon a question of principle? We find that at Charleston four States professed to withdraw from the convention upon principle—because the protection plank of slavery was not incorporated in the platform, and therefore they could not assent to any convention which would endorse the National Convention. But we find that the party, or we find the most of it, at any rate, returning to Baltimore, and seeking affiliation and co-operation with the very same convention from which they had seceded; and when assembled at Baltimore, we find that the great secession there took place, not upon any question of principle, but upon a question of mere organization, or to the admission of certain delegates to membership in that body; thus, gentlemen, by their own solemn admissions, condemning themselves, since they undertook with their tongues to rebel against that convention because that convention undertook to exercise a constitutional right and power which belongs to every deliberative body upon the face of the civilized globe, to determine for itself the qualifications of its own members.

Not only were they, by this action attempting the disorganization of the party, but they were at the same time attempting to overthrow the best-established and settled principles of parliamentary organization that ever existed. It has not only the effect of destroying all party organization, but of effecting it also to disrupt the very party itself; it threatens it with the very existence of the Democratic party. For if upon such grounds as this the South are justified in seceding from the convention, in sustaining the nomination of John C. Breckinridge, and thereby repudiating the Breckinridge and Stephen A. Douglas as the regularly nominated candidates of his own party in convention assembled, I say that very moment the bond of union between the Democracy North and the Democracy South is severed. It is not the mere defect of the party is destroyed; the silver cord is loosed, and the golden band broken, and the party dies. Its result will be to sectionalize not issues alone, but parties in this country. What will be the result when we become organized in this country upon a mere sectional basis alone, when we shall talk alone of a northern party and a southern party?—One of two things must inevitably result: either the southern section will remain in this Union in subjugation and vassalage to the dominant party in the North; and I say that position could not be occupied with honor or safety by the southern people; (applause); or if they would not remain in a state of subservience and vassalage to a mere section, a disorganization of the Union of these States must inevitably follow.

I say, therefore, that the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas is a triumph of the great principle of the national Democracy, the principle of union over the elements of discord and faction; and I cherish the hope that in November next there will be a triumph secured not only in the hearts and affections, but likewise by the votes of the great democracy of this Union. (Applause.)

Fellow-citizens, we see already what has been the result of this disruption of the Democracy in Baltimore, by the secession of our Southern brethren; and the effects that we see are but the mere harbingers of what must follow. We see that the country is almost in a state of commotion; we see that there is strife and danger—the whole face of society is like a troubled sea—our country seems to be in a condition like that of the Hebrew monarch when he was threatened by two hostile and contending giants, threatening very existence, and there apparently seems to be no power on her part to expel them from her loins. So with our country. Our beloved country seems to be

in that condition. We have two hostile elements, at war with each other, working in our very bosom. We have the element of intervention upon the part of Congress in favor of or against slavery in the Territories, by the extreme factionalism of the North and the extreme factionalism of the South; and on the other hand we have the element of non-intervention, which says, "Let slavery alone in these Territories." These are the two contending elements which threaten the very existence of the country. Is there no power, my fellow-citizens, to expel these warring elements? Are there no means to restore peace and safety to our country? Is there no hope in the returning sober second judgment of the National Democracy? Is there no hope in the conservative and patriotic element in the bosom of the great mass of the people of the North, and the South, the East and the West?

I believe, my fellow-citizens, that there is. Returning justice will soon lift aloft her scales. The clannishness of the Constitution will rally to the standard of our great standard-bearer, and from all sections of the country we shall hear the people responding to their nomination as the only means by which the Union can be saved. What, then, is our duty to-day, my fellow-citizens? Let us set up as our way-cry, the old motto of our gallant Douglas, and inscribe it upon our standards, "The Union must and shall be saved!" (Enthusiastic applause.) "The Constitution must and shall be maintained inviolate in all its parts!" "